

REPRODUCTION

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS



Designed with ♥
Shobhit Nirwan

2020

7. Fertilization is the process of

- (a) Transfer of male gamete to female gamete
- (b) Fusion of nuclei of male and female gamete.
- (c) Adhesion of male and female reproductive organs
- (d) The formation of gametes by a reproductive organ

28. Draw a neat diagram showing fertilisation in a flower and label

(a) Pollen tube, (b) Male germ cell and (c) Female germ cell, on it.

Explain the process of fertilisation in a flower. What happens to the

(i) ovary and (ii) ovule after fertilisation ?

Sol LP7:- (b) fusion of nuclei of male and female gamete.

Sol LP28:- Pg-5 (fertilisation part) [पूरा Answer आता है वही]
of notes.

2019

16. (a) Distinguish between cross-pollination and self-pollination.

Mention the site and product of fertilization in a flower. (b) Draw labelled diagram of a pistil showing the following parts : Stigma, Style, Ovary, Female germ cell

} Pg-5 of notes

OR

(a) Draw a diagram of human female reproductive system and label the parts :

(i) which produce an egg.

(ii) where fertilization takes place.

(b) List two bacterial diseases which are transmitted sexually.

(c) What are contraceptive devices ? Give two reasons for adopting contraceptive devices in humans.

} Pg-6 & Pg-8 of notes

2018

[51]

10. Write one main difference between asexual and sexual mode of reproduction. Which species is likely to have comparatively better chances of survival—the one reproducing asexually or the one reproducing sexually ? Give reasons to justify your answer.

19. (a) Write the function of following parts in human female reproductive system : (i) Ovary (ii) Oviduct (iii) Uterus

(b) Describe in brief the structure and function of placenta.

Sol L.P.10:- Asexual involves only one parent whereas sexual involves two parents.

Offsprings produced by sexual reproduction have better chances of survival. Sexual reproduction leads to variation because it leads to the formation of offspring by the combination of DNA from both the parents, so the species will have better adaptability and better survival rate.

sol 1.P.19: (a) Pg-6 of notes.

(b) Placenta is a special tissue connection between embryo and uterine wall. It acts as endocrine gland. Role of placenta:
→ It possesses villi that increases surface area for absorption of nutrients.
→ facilitates passage of nutrition and oxygen to embryos from mother through blood.
→ Waste substances produced by embryo are removed through placenta into mother's blood.

2017

2. Why is variation important for a species? → Pg ① of notes

13. List the two types of reproduction. Which one of the two is responsible for bringing in more variations in its progeny and how?

14. What is vegetative propagation? State two advantages and two disadvantages of this method.

15. List three techniques that have been developed to prevent pregnancy. Which one of these techniques is not meant for males? How does the use of these techniques have a direct impact on the health and prosperity of a family? → Pg ⑧ of notes

20. (a) Write the functions of each of the following parts in a human female reproductive system: (i) Ovary (ii) Uterus (iii) Fallopian tube (b) Write the structure and functions of placenta in a human female. → Pg ⑥ of notes.

sol 1.P.13:- Two types of reproduction — Sexual and Asexual.
Sexual reproduction is responsible for bringing more variations in its progeny. It takes place by the combination of male and female gametes. Gametes are formed from one cell which involves copying of DNA and the cellular apparatus.

sol 1.P.14:- Pg-③ of notes. → definition.

Advantages: Plants not capable of producing sexually uses this method.
Disadvantages: No possibility for variation.

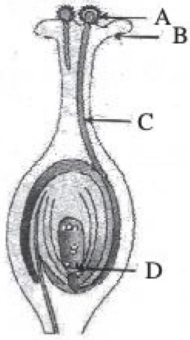
2016

11. Define reproduction. How does it help in providing stability to the population of species ?

12. Explain the term "Regeneration" as used in relation to reproduction of organisms. Describe briefly how regeneration is carried out in multicellular organisms like Hydra. → Pg ② of notes

13. (a) List two reasons for the appearance of variations among the progeny formed by sexual reproduction.

(b)



(i) Name the part marked 'A' in the diagram.

(ii) How does 'A' reach part 'B'?

(iii) State the importance of the part 'C'.

(iv) What happens to the part marked 'D' after fertilisation is over?

Notes.

20. What is placenta? Describe its structure. State its functions in case of a pregnant human female.

Q19(b) of 2018.

L.P11 sol:- Definition → Notes.

It helps in providing stability to the population of species by increasing the number of species so that the birth rate can deguate with death rate and a species can maintain its population.

2015

11. List specific characteristics of sexual reproduction.

pg-④ Notes.

12. What are chromosomes? Explain how in sexually reproducing organisms the number of chromosomes in the progeny is maintained.

13. List four points of significance of reproductive health in a society.

Name any two areas related to reproductive health which have improved over the past 50 years in our country.

20. (a) Name the human male reproductive organ that produces sperms and also secretes a hormone. Write the functions of the secreted hormone.

(b) Name the parts of the human female reproductive system where

(i) fertilisation takes place,

(ii) implantation of the fertilised egg occurs. Explain how the embryo gets nourishment inside the mother's body

pg-⑥ of Notes.

sol Q12:- Thread like structure found in nucleus at the time of cell division is called chromosomes. They are made of proteins and DNA. In sexually reproducing organisms the gametes elapse meiosis therefore each gamete contains only half a set of chromosomes. When two gametes combined the zygote formed contains full set of chromosomes. Hence the formation of gametes by meiosis help to maintain the number of chromosomes in progeny.

sol 13:- Significance of reproductive health in a society:

(i) Unwanted and teen pregnancies can be avoided.

(ii) Prevent STD's

(iii) Better sex education and awareness helps to maintain the population and prevent population explosion.

(iv) Individuals with sound reproductive health produce better offspring which have better chance of survival.

The areas which are related to reproductive health which have improved over past 50 years in our country.

(i) There is a decrease in STD cases.

(ii) Family Planning.

2014

22. List four modes of asexual reproduction. → Notes Pg ①

27. List any four methods of contraception used by humans. How does their use have a direct effect on the health and prosperity of a family? → Pg ⑧ Notes

28. (a) Write the names of those parts of a flower which serve the same function as the following do in the animals :

(i) testis,

(ii) sperm,

(iii) ovary,

(iv) egg

(b) State the function of flowers in the flowering plants.

39. (a) Name the respective part of human female reproductive system:

(i) that produces eggs,

(ii) where fusion of eggs and sperm takes place, and

(iii) where zygote gets implanted.

(b) Describe in brief what happens to the zygote after it gets implanted.

40 (a) Give one example each of a unisexual and a bisexual flower.

(b) Mention the changes a flower undergoes after fertilisation.

(c) How does the amount of DNA remain constant though each new generation is a combination of DNA copies of two individuals?

ans 28: (a) Testis — Anther — male reproductive part producing pollen grains.
Sperm — Pollen grains — male gamete which fertilises the egg nucleus.
Ovary — Ovary — female reproductive part which encloses the ovules.
Egg — Egg — female gametes present inside ovary.

(b) flowers

2013

31. Write two examples each of sexually transmitted diseases caused by (i) virus, (ii) bacteria. Explain how the transmission of such diseases be prevented?

Virus → Herpes, AIDS
bacteria → gonorrhea and syphilis
(rest in notes)

39. a) List three distinguishing features between sexual and asexual types of reproduction.

(b) Explain why variations are observed in the offspring of sexually reproducing organisms?

In notes.

2012

22. Why is vegetative propagation practiced for growing some types of plants? List two plants which are grown by this method.

→ Pg ③ Notes

23. State the role of placenta in the development of embryo.

→ Q19(b) of 2018

38. List and explain in brief three methods of contraception.

→ Pg ⑧ of notes.

41. . Distinguish between unisexual and bisexual flowers giving one example of each. Draw a diagram showing process of germination of pollen grains on stigma and label the following parts:

(a) Female germ cell

(b) Male germ cell

(c) Ovary

OR

Draw a diagram of human female reproductive system and label the part.

(i) That produces eggs.

(ii) Where fusion of egg and sperm take place.

(iii) Where zygote is implanted.



YOUTUBE.COM
SHOBHIT NIRWAN

Notes

42. What happens to human egg when it is not fertilised?

→ L.P of Pg ⑦ of Notes.